LIKELY TO DELAY TAMPICO SEIZURE

Juncture of Huertistas and Rebels Would Mean Peril to United States Forces.

Tampico is likely to prove a real horets' nest when American marines of ther forces attempt to land there. This was learned today from unofficial but reliable authority. It is said to explain sizure of Tampico as long as he has. The situation points to the rushing of e-enforcements to Tampico.

No less than 3.000 and possibly 5.00 'ederal troops, armed with modern ar Hery, are said to be about Tampico seize the town, a movement from

It will require a strong force of toaines and scamen, or of troops, to take hold the city and vicinity.

hase from a military viewpoint-there are several thousand constitutionalists tth quick-firing guns within twenty or thirty miles of Tampico.

The tone of the Carranza note points o the possibility of a function between he federal forces at Tampico and conwould mean that any small force of Americans landing at Tampico might find itself cut to pieces.

the coast, and would not be under os effectively as is Vera Cruz.

It is not at all unlikely, under the cir-umstances, that the seizure of Tampico ill wait on the arrival, not alone of iditional marines, but also of troops

PLENTY OF MONEY ON HAND FOR WAR

co is not now worrying leaders in of the Treasury has the means of raising all the money which may be needed. If the struggle is not enue measures will be considered. it is to be a real war, a special ax, probably the same at the Spansh war tax, will be imposed. Mean der two sections of existing law, can our out all the millions needed When the Democrats revised the ariff they left two provisions of the Payne bill as they were. One of these authorized the issuance of Panama anal bonds-which have not been is sued-and another authorized the

certificates of indebtedness. If Pinch Comes Tax is Handy.

any time not to exceed \$200,000,000 in

Majority Leader Underwood estimates that if it came to a pinch where money is needed quickly the Secretary of the Treasury can go right ahead and Congress can think about a special war tax later.

It is estimated that approvimately \$406,000,000 of war revenue is in sight when needed, although Congress trouble is going to cost anything like

section 29 of the Payne tariff law. which was undisturbed by the Under wood bill, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time. as the proceeds may be required to de-fray expenditures on account of the Panama Canal and to reimburse the Treasury for such expenditures already made and not covered by previous issues of bonds, the sum of \$294,569,000. which sum, together with the \$84,631,90 aiready borrowed from issues of 2 per cent bonds, equals the estimates of the isthmian Canal Commission to obver the entire cost of the canal * * and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, payable fifty years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate no exceeding 3 per cent, etc."

Canal Bonds Available.

House leaders who have made a hur ried examination of the situation estimate that at least \$200,000,000 can be talsed by disposing of these Panama Canal bonds. Section 40 of the Payne act, which was

also unrepealed, authorized the Secre-tary of the Treasury "to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest no exceeding 3 per cent per annum, such aum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates indebtedness in such form as he may escribe • • • and each certificate so asued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such a time not exceeding one year from the date of its try. issue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$20,000,000."

Under these two sections, according to leaders in Congress, the Treasury is in no danger of a war deficit. If it beomes necessary to impose a special war tax, similar to that which netted \$50,000,gress will promptly take up this phase of the revenue question to replace whatever funds may be paid out of the Treasury through the sale of Panama anal bonds, certificates of indebtedness or otherwise.

Daniels Adds Marine

Major General Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, has been added to terests. the council of aides of Secretary of the Navy Danlels. A statement issued is, n part, as follows:

sonal advisers. Mr. Daniels has felt that the marine corps should be represented by some one connected with this special council. Since the detail of Captain Fuliam, who was formerly and some stable form of government put in operation. I think every intelligent person, of no matter what nationality, would approve of intervention by the United States." tain Fullam, who was formerly aide for the personnel as superintendent of the Senator Stone Called Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Victor Blue has served on this council as act-ing aide for the personnel, and will

ntinue to do so. The council consists of Rear Admirat Bradley A. Piske, alde for operations; Capt. A. F. Fechteler, side for inspection: Cant. A. G. Winterhalter, aide for material; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation and acting aide for personnel, and Major where he has been recuperating. He

BLUEJACKETS, AND SCENES IN TAMPICO

SCENE IN BUSINESS SECTION.



THE HARBOR

Country Alone.

in urging an amendment to the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the bringing of

the presidency of Mexico. If we are to continue to encroach upon the sover-eignty of that republic, we must expect to contend with united Mexico and not

with divided forces.
"Is Congress to sit silent while such a

"It is still said that the United States

is the most cordially hated country in the world. Is that surprising when our

sidered? Do the people of the United States understand that the only govern-ment in Nicaragua is the one provided

war is carried on

CAPITAL MARINES ARE OFF FOR WAR

Eighty-Six Men Entrain for Philadelphia, Whence They Will Go to Vera Cruz.

Attired in the regulation khaki, the eighty-six men of the Marine Corps making up the detachment ordered from the Washington navy yard and

from the Washington navy yard and barracks to Mexico swung their knap-sacks over their shoulders shortly after 6:30 o'clock this morning, and began the journey to the front.

First Lieutenant Wiegman was in command of the detachment, which entrained at the Union Station for Fhiladelphia at 7 o'clock. The detachment will embark on the Morro Castle for Vera Cruz with about 700 other marines. The men from Washington will form part of the Twenty-first company of the Third marine regiment. **BORAH PREDICTS**

part of the Twenty-first company of the Third marine regiment.

Every man of the party was in the happiest frame of mind at the thought of seeing service. There were a few tears shed as the traing drew away from the station. These were from three "wives or sweethearts." As the cars bearing the troops rolled out of the station the marines waved their hats hilariously and yelled "Good-by, Washington," in chorus.

The Mexican trouble is the chief subject of gossip at Fort Myer, Washing-ton barracks and other army and navy leaders do not think the present stations about the city, and service

OF WAR IN MEXICO

Rebels and Federals Will Both
Fight, Says Head of Cowdray Interests.

Rebels and Federals Will Both

Would regard this as a national crime. We will be in contention with the Mexican forces for so long that we will lose the habit of coming out of that country. I reiterate that if the flag goes up in Mexico it will never come down.

"We are practically saying that certain persons shall not be candidates for the presidence of Mexico it was not the content of the presidence of Mexico it.

NEW YORK, April 23 .- "The United States is in for a war with Mexico that will last two or three years. The rebels and the federals will both tight They won't get together to do it, but they'll be after us independently, is the Villa-Carranza crowd in the north, and the followers of Huerta and other relations with Latin-America are conbands in the south."

This is the belief of John R. Chamberlain, who returned from Mexico on the Ward liner Havana, by way of Cuba. For several years he has been superintendent of the Aguila O!l Company, which is ewned by Lord Cowdray, of England, and has been reckoned as among the most prominent and best innot formed Americans in the troubled coun-

"It's no place for a white man now. he continued, "and so I have com home with my family to wait until

Mr. Chamberiain was accompanied by his wife and two-year-old son, With the party also were Mrs. Frederick de Genahl, wife o fa rich hacienda owner living near Tampico, and her two young sons. "The Intervention of the United

States in the affairs of Mexico is absolutely necessary," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "It has been too long coming and it cannot now come too soon Commandant to Council and it cannot now come too soon. No matter who is in power, any one who has interests down there hust pay regular tribute to one band of robbers or another. It doesn't matter which band of robbers, either. They all prey upon legitimate foreign in

"The rulers of Mexico are a lot of cutthroats, bandits, and murderers, and there cannot be any peace in the coun-try until they are cleaned out and

Back to the Capital

Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in following the desire of the President to resume his duties, is re-Barnett, alde for marine corps. has been ill for two months.

In view of the acute conditions in the "By adding the commandant of the marine corps to the council of aides, the Secretary trusts to more closely co-closely the various departments."

In view of the acute conditions in the Mexican trouble. President Wilson is desirous of having the actual head of the committee in harness.

WOOD SAYS STRIFE MAY BENEFIT U.S.

Army Officer Points Out the Good That Resulted From Spanish-American War.

Hostilities in Mexico probably will benefit this country according to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who addressed the Home Club of the Interior Department on "The Colonial Work of the Army," last night.

Pointing out the great benefits de rived by this country, Cuba, and the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American war, a direct result of the civilizing force of the army, General Wood paid a great tribute to the army

surgeons.

The death rate in Cuba, Panama and the Philippines, decreased by the activity of the surgeons was said to have been minimized to such an extent that the work of saving life yearly was greater than the number lost during the

greater than the number lost during the war.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior A.

A. Jones introduced the speaker. A committee consisting of Assistant Secretary Jones, Van H. Manning, assistant director of the bureau of mines and vice president of the ciub; Dr. A. J. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, and Assistant Attorney General Preston C. West received the members and guests. Following the speech of Maj Gen. Wood an informal dance was held.

Winding Railroad TRACE HISTORY OF Leads to Capital

Big Cities on Route of Line Which Stretches 263 Miles Up the Mountains From Vera Cruz to Mexico City-Many Dangerous Passes and High Bridges on Way.

stirring events in the past. The city, which is one of the oldest, quaintest, and most cosmopolitan of the Mexican coast towns, with a population of 25,000, was one of the first places to be settled by the Spanish invaders, and the scene of battles ancient and modern. Today t presents a curious blend of both peri-ods—fine new buildings standing side by side with diminutive negro cabins.

The city epitomizes the whole of Mexican history. Here the Spaniards lanted their first stockade; fought heir first battle with the natives, and established their base of supplies while they attacked the great stronghold of they attacked the great stronghold of the Aztecs. And from it they sent back their fieet laden with gold, wrested from the dying Indians. For three cen-turies it was the main port of New Spain, and when the Mexicans threw off the Spanish yoke the last flag of Spain was hauled down from the for-tress of San Juan de Ulna in the bay of Vera Cruz, one mile from the main-land.

of Vera Cruz, one mile from the mainland.

The Castillo de San Juan de Ulua, on la Gallega island, formerly a penal settlement, consists of a fort, a drydock, shipyard, lighthouse and a military prison and marine signal station. The cornerstone was laid in 1523, and the massive foundations of the fort below the water line are said to have cost upward of 4,000,000 pesos, (\$2,900,000). They have withstood the messant pounding of tremendous seas for four centuries. More than 40,90,900 pesos have been spent on Ulua.

Harbor Hard to Enter. The bay and harbor, formed by the coast and the Gallega reef, are difficult of entrance to ships, because of the nany close small reefs. The harbon has an area of 550 acres and an average depth of only thirty feet. The mouth, eight-six feet wide, is protected by a lighthouse. Formerly ships were obiged to put to sea for safety in a blow Recently more than \$30,000,000 has been spent to make the harbor safe with treakwaters and sea wall, with arti-deial blocks weighing more than thirty tons each. The harbor is full of man-eating sharks.

There are four railways in Vera Cruz -the Mexican railway, the Interoceanic railway, the Vera Cruz and Isthmus railway, and the Vera Cruz Limited. The chief hotels are near the railway sta-tions and docks, and generally under Spanish management, with English also spoken. There are tramways connect-ing the railroad stations and traversing

of asphalt.

Through Vera Cruz pass most of the exports and imports of southern and central Maxico, nearly one-fourth of the country's total imports, entailing a customs collection of over 1,000,000 peaces (\$500,00) a month. Ships of all nations lie in its harbor, although recently Tampico has developed a formidable rival.

The Avanida de la Independencia, which leads from the Mexican railway station is the main thoroughfare, and which leads from the Mexican railway station, is the main thoroughfare, and on it are the best shops, quaint houses with painted wooden balconies and huge oak ornamented doors. The city's gath-ering place, however, especially in the evening, when hands play and the populace exerts itself, is the Piaze de la Constitution, surrounded by sentine la Constitution, surrounded by sentinel palms. There is also an unkempt and dusty Porfirio Diaz Park, with a fine monument of the patriot President Benito Pablo Juarez, bearing an inscription, "El respecto al derecho ageno es la paz" ("Respect for the rights of others is peace.")

Market Attracts All. There is a great covered market in an open square, where on Sunday mornings Vera Cruz housewives ranging from stalwart negresses and oliveskinned Vera Cruzanas and darker In- is Esperanza. Then comes San Andres. dians to creoles and cream-white Span- 208 kilometres from Vera Cruz, from ish senoras congregate and bdy provisions at shops and stalls, many of them primitive structures protected from the sun by squares of matting on posts. Swarthy vendors squat beneath these, with here and there a babe strapped on a mother's back, and beside them their wares—pomegranates, shaddocks, alligator pears, pineaples, orange seeds, cheap German mirrors, metal combs, peppers and sizzling meats and hot native d'shes. Here and there are impromptu cockpits, as ininiature theaters, and almost everywhere are chickens, plucked and until the line of the line station of Guadalupe, 300 kilometers from Vera Cruz, and the highest point to the line \$ 332 feet 1955 fost highes. where are chickens, plucked and un-plucked, dead and alive; for the chicken is to Mexico what the pig is to Ireland. There are many flower stalls, too, suitis to Mexico what the pig is to Ireland. There are many flower stalls, too, suiting the native taste for rich coloring. The climate of Vera Cruz is moist and at some seasons almost unbearably hot, ranging from 60 degrees Fahrenheit in April and May to 182 degrees in late May, June, and July. There are frequent wild storm winds from the north, lashing the rising tide often a fortnight at a time. Rain rarely falls in Vera Cruz in the daytime, but when it does, it usually forms a waterspout or hurricane that seems to threaten uprooting the strongest palms and tossing them from the plaza out to sea. The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, 285 miles long, which will stretch before the American forces on their inland march, is beset at many points with danger spots amid grand and imposing mountain sceaery. From Vera Cruz, which lies four feet above sea level, it rises to dizzying heights of more than a mile and a half above the towers of the seaport. The railroad is rich in tunnels and short, sharp turns amid the mountains, and crawls reverberatingly over narrow and dangerous bridges spanning chasms and gorges of peratingly over narrow and dangerous oridges spanning chasms and gorges o

dizzying depth.

Just beyond Vera Cruz, where sand dunes alternate with marsh lands and wild fowl rend the air with weird cries and shrickings, lies the Laguna de Cocos and shrickings, lies the Laguna de Cocos (cocoa nut lagoon.) where the Mexican army that defended Vera Cruz in the former Mexican war surrendered to Gen. Scott. Across the Jungle tops range high blue hills and the Pico de Orizaba nigainst the northern sky. A little fur-ther on the American troops will pass Soledad, where the peace treaty between the Spanish General Prim and the Mexthe Spanish General Prim and the Mexican General Doblado was concluded in 1842. Here they will cross a bridge of 400 feet over the Rio Jamapa, on the right a deep gorge and the remains of an old Spanish causeway. The country is broken with hills and valleys. At Cameron, 63 kilometres from Vera Cruz, a white monument and stone slab at the left of the raliroad tracks commemorates the French soldiers alain and buried. the French soldiers slain and buried here in the War of Intervention. The coad ascends through narrow valleys and rocky defiles

Crosses Bridge 1,500 High.

few miles beyond Pase del Macho. feet long, and a little further on a third are shown.

Vera Cruz, the first port of the Mexican republic, holds many picturesque sights and experiences for the American troops and sailors, and will recall to those making history today many stirring events in the past. The city, short is one of the oldest construction of the makes the engines spend of the season last night with "The short of the oldest construction of the society.

of 4 per cent that makes the engines anort and wheeze amid the hills. Cane fields, bananas, coffee, orchids, and the fields, bananas, coffee, orchids, and the rank vegetation of the tropics hem in these danger spots on all sides. The elevation accords from 1,519 feet to 2,710 feet within twenty miles.

At 105 kilometers from Vera Cruz the line passes through Cordoba, a town of 7,000 population, founded in 1518 by order of the Spanish Viceroy Don Diego Fernandez de Cordoba. It lies 2,713 feet above the sea on the slope of a little hill called Kitango in the fertile valley of the Rio Seco, is miles from Mexico City. It is one of the most important towns in the state of Vera Cruz.

Hard by Cordoba is a little fortreas. Calling attention of the linstance of the field of the deep Metiac Barranca. On the line, slowly and cautiously gliding down one steel side of the president proposed in the line of rails on a terrate cut from the side of the president proposed in the line

ittle further on it approaches Winner's bridge, ninety feet long, one of the most dangerous on the line, spanning a yawning chasm that gives a view of surpassing grandeur of a valley many-colored and rich with vegetation, 3,000 feet below. In the valley lie houses that here seem like match boxes, and cows grazing that seem no bigger than dogs. The ride is a giddy one along perpendicular cliffs and majestic natural amphitheaters spanned by daring bridges.

Over a Level Plateau. At Boca del Monte the railroad has attained an altitude of one and one-half

miles above Vera Cruz and the fortres of San Juan de Ulua. The next station which point the run to the Mexican capital is across the Central Plateau, from Vera Cruz, and the highest point on the line, 8,333 feet, 986 feet higher than Mexico City. This place is noted for its marvelous wilderness of huge century plants that fill the plain. At Irolo, 347 kilometres from the starting point, the road meets a branch of the Hidalgo and Nordese railroad. Twentytwo kilometres further it reaches Otumba, on the plain near which was fought one of the fiercest battles be-tween the Indians and the Spanish invaders after Cortez and his men had been ignominiously expelled from the Aztec city and were retreating to Vera At San Juan Teotihuacan, ten kilometers further on, the great ancient pyramids can be seen on the the road, and at San Cristobal, twenty kilometers beyond, the railroad passes several hills like ancient ramoarts, with the spires of Guadalupe on the right This town. 49 kilometres from Vers and the sea, by its squat and dreary looking houses and neglected churches used as storerooms, advertises the sub-urbs of the Mexican capital, and soon after reaching it the train draws un in Mexico City at the Buena Vista station.

Work Night and Day On Shells for U. S. Army

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.-Day an night shifts are at work at the Tredegar ron Works here, turning out shells and Chaplain LeR. N. TAYLOR, to Chatshrapnel for the United States army. Several cars were loaded to-lay to be shipped to Mexico. That a rush unlimited "factory capacity" order for their output was re-cently received from the Mexican rebel forces leaked out today. The request

Coast Survey Prepares Colored Charts of Canal

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has prepared for the open-A few miles beyond Pase del Macho, seventy-six kilometers from Vera Cruz, 1,500 feet high, the railroad crosses the San Alejo bridge of 318 feet. At Chiquihite siding is another bridge, 220 the shipping interests. Tide tables and the location of lighthouses and buoys

MONROE DOCTRINE

Speakers Before International **Law Society Discuss History** and Present Application.

na curve of 35 feet radius on a 3 per cent grade ninety-two feet above the river. Eight cast and wrought iron to pillars uphold it. Trainmen dread the pass and consider it the most dangerous on the line.

Orizaba Next Big Town.

After leaving Metlac bridge, the train passes through tunnels so numerous that often the locemotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels that often the locemotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels that often the locemotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels that often the locemotive will be in one and the last car of the train in another. From the last of these tunnels and last killed and.

Orisaba, a quaint provincial city of 55,000 population, 4,025 feet above sea level, and 124 kilometres from Vera Cruz, is the next big town. There the another of the most of

Army and Navy

The leave of absence granted First Lieut, ROBERT P. GLASSBURN. Coast Artillery Corps, recruiting officer, is extended one month. First Lieut, DESHLER WHITING, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Fifth In-

fantry, for duty. Gen. HUNTER LIGGETT, United States Army, is assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade May 1, 1914. General LIGGETT will pro-

1914. General LIGGETT will proceed to Chicago, Ill.
he leave of absence granted Major
WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD, First
Field Artiliery, extended one month.
leutenant Colonel TRACY C. DICKSON, Ordnance Department, in addition to his other duties detailed
for duty as a member of the Board
of Engineers, vice Colonel EDWIN
B. BABBITT, Ordnance Department, relieved.

ment, relieved, eutenant Colonel TRACY C. DICK-80N, Ordnance Department, in ad-dition to his other duties is de-tailed as a member of the board of officers, to a study of guns, car-riages, ammunition, fire-control in-struments, range tables, and range charts.

charts.
Captain FRANK R. McCOY, general staff, is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps.
Brigadier General JOHN J. PERSH-ING, United States Army, commanding the Eighth Bridgade, is placed in command of the post of the Presidio, of San Francisco. Cal., and training of his brigade. Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES S. BROMWELL, Corps of Engineers, in addition to the duties to superintend the construction or repair to intend the construction or repair to navigation in the nineteenth light-house district, vice Major WIL-LIAM P. WOOTEN, Corps of Engineers. eutenant Commander J. J. HYLAND,

to Mississippi as navigator. eutenant A. S. HICKEY, to Salem

Ersign H. E. REISKER, to Receiving
Ship, Norfolk, Va.
Ensign J. C. JONES, Jr., to Receiving
Ship, oNrfolk, Va.
Ensign M. S. TISDALE, to Salem.
Ensign J. L. ABBOTT to Salem.
Assistat Surgeon G. T. VAUGHAN,
M. R. C., to Atlantic Fleet.
Paymaster J. D. ROBNETT, to Minnesota.

haplain H. M. T. PEARCE, to Atlantic Fleet Chaplain G. L. BAYARD, to Atlantic tanooga.
splain S. K. EVANS, to South Da-Chaplain J. D. MacNAIR, to Mary-

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

rrived-Uncas, at Camden; Michigan, Minnesota, Orion, Hancock, Ontario, Sonoma, Solace and Louisiana, at Vera Cruz, Henley, Drayton, Mc-Call, Warrington, Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Fan-ning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins and Jouett, at Tampico; Morro Castle, at Philadelphia: Leonidas, at Bos-

ton.
Sailed – New Orleans, from Topolobampo for Guaymas; Uncas, from
Phuladelphia for Camden; Vestal,
from Lynnhaven Bay for Norfolk;
Isla de Luzon, from Key West for
New York; Albany, from Bremerton
for New York; South Dakota and
Jupiter, from San Francisco for
Massilen

FLETCHER NAMES VERA CRUZ STAFF

eignty from the Rio Grande to the Panama canal."

VERA CRUZ, April 23.-The staff of Rear Admiral Fletcher, which is directing operations here, is composed of the following:

Chief of Staff, Capt. Harry M.

Adjutant, Commander Stone. Quartermaster, Lieutenant Commander Kalbfus.

Brigade Engineer, Naval Constructor Gatewood. Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Cohen, Aide and Secretary, Lieut. Mc-

Aides, Ensigns Wood and Her-

Brigade Surgeon, M. S. Elliott. Brigade Commissary, Paymaster Peoples.

Developments of a Day in Mexican Crisis

AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS IN LANDING PARTY.

UNITED MEXICO. President Wilson issues statement diplomatically Demands Congress Promise to warning Carranza and others that they will join Huerta in Withdraw Troops and Leave opposing American demands at their peril.

Diplomatic relations with Mexico severed. Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City given pass-

'Before another forty-eight hours we will be at war with united Mexico,' declared Senator Borah, this afternoon. Charge Algara, in Washington, called to State De-American citizens out of that country.

Borah demanded an amendment which would promise Mexico that the United partment and handed passports by Secretary of State States would withdraw from that country at once and leave it to regulate its Bryan.

own affairs.

"If our present policy is persisted in."
Borah said, "it will eventually lead to seizure by the United States of every foot of land from here to the Panama canal. I want the Congress to know that I would regard this as a national disaster as a national crime. We will United States refuses to evacuate Vera Cruz as asked

Unofficial embargo placed on the shipment of arms into northern Mexico.

Total of eight Americans killed in the capture of Vera Cruz reported in dispatches from Admiral Fletcher.

Marines sent from Washington navy yard. Consular agents ordered to spare no expense in getting Americans out of Mexico.

Rear Admiral Mayo, at Tampico, reports all quiet in Provisional President Huerta, of Mexico, calls for

200,000 volunteers to repel "American invasion." Refugees from Mexico to be taken on transports at

ARMY MAY NOT BE NEEDED, SAYS EXPERT.

ment in Nicaragua is the one provided by the United States forces? Do they suspect that \$6 per cent of the people of Nicaragua are definitely opposed to the kind of government this country forces them to accept? Do they realize that almost the same conditions exist in Honduras? That is the reason. I think, if we engage in this war we will never stop until our flag floats in sover-eignty from the Rio Grande to the A War Department authority today expressed the opinion that the naval forces will be sufficient to clear up the Mexican situation. He said absolutely no orders have been issued to the army today, although every officer in the department was "on the job" ready for

AVIATOR ATWOOD VOLUNTEERS.

Names of eighteen men that have been registered for volunteer service in the navy in case volunteers are needed were made public by the Navy Department today. The list includes the name of Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, and that of Russell F. Clements, of Appomattox, Va. There are no Washingtonians on the list.

GUARDSMEN ORDE RED TO MOBILIZE.

LOS ANGELES, April 23 .- Four companies of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are being mobilized at their armory here, following the receipt of orders from Adjutant General Forbes. Colonel Schreiber, commanding the regiment, was ordered to arrange for a special train to move the troops to the Mexican border "with the greatest celerity."

GUARD SAN DIEGO WATER SYSTEM. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—Two companies of State coast

artillery and a company of naval reserves were ordered out at 5 a. m. today to guard the San Diego water system along the Mexican border. Governor Johnson ordered the militiamen out following the receipt of dozens of telegrams stating that the water system was in danger of attack by Mexico